

# MMSMUN XIV

## JCC Cold War USSR Dossier

---

### Nikita Khrushchev

Leader of the Soviet Union, Khrushchev initiated the Berlin Crisis by challenging American power. This was done by supporting East Germany and placing missiles in Cuba to strengthen the Soviet's security.

### Rodion Malinovsky

As Minister of Defense, he was the primary military strategist behind sending 40,000 troops and nuclear masterminds into Cuba. He represented a strong military stance and showed preparedness in the face of the U.S. naval blockade and Berlin's tank standoffs.

### Leonid Brezhnev

A high-ranking Presidium member during the crisis, his rule focused on expanding the military and supporting allies like East Germany and Cuba. Ultimately, Brezhnev's era was marked by political stability and preserving the status quo.

### Andrei Gromkyo

The long-serving Foreign Minister, known as "Mr.No", was the Soviet Union's most valuable diplomat. Tasked with the USSR's legal right to support its allies on the international stage.

### Valerian Zorin

As the Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, Zorin participated in numerous discussions regarding the Berlin Wall and Cuban Missile Crisis, defending the Soviet's actions. His role was crucial for the public eye and forming the world's view.

### Anastas Mikoyan

Mikoyan was the USSR's First Deputy Premier who played a crucial role in taking Fidel Castro down from his nuclear demands after his deal was being made. His diplomacy prevented crisis after crisis by ensuring the removal of tactical nuclear weapons.

### Alexi Kosygin

As another Soviet First Deputy Premier, Kosygin focused more on administration and economic planning. During the Berlin Wall Crisis, Kosygin helped keep East Germany's security without rising tensions and avoiding direct conflict. Kosygin additionally participated in vital conversations and preferred negotiations during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

#### **Dmitry Ustinov**

Soviet defense minister who oversaw the buildup of the military, including nuclear weapons and strategic forces. He played a critical role in planning and supporting actions like the Cuban Missile Crisis.

#### **Sergei Gorshkov**

Admiral who transformed the Soviet Navy into a global force capable of projecting power throughout oceans. His leadership and commitment allowed the USSR to challenge U.S. naval and support allies like Cuba during the Cold War conflicts.

#### **Anatoly Dobrynin**

A long-time Soviet ambassador to the United States who handled delicate negotiations during high-stress moments. He was essential in defying minor and major crises throughout the Cuban Missile Crisis and maintained communication between superpowers.

#### **Vasily Kuznetsov**

Soviet diplomat and head of state, Kuznetsov, played an important role representing the USSR during international talks, helping guide Soviet and forging policies and maintaining influence during global conflicts.

#### **Mikhail V. Khrunichev**

He served as a defense planner who worked in the military and conducted the Soviet's armed forces during the Berlin Wall Crisis. In addition, he contributed to the thoughtfully-planned missile deployment in Cuba.

#### **Erich Honecker**

Honecker was the main organizer during the construction of the wall and orders of defense. Furthermore, he supported the Soviet's position on the Cuban Missile Crisis. However, due to his refusal to accept reforms, he resigned in 1989.

#### **Pyotr Abrasimov**

His contributions include being a major Soviet diplomat and politician who served as the Soviet Ambassador to East Germany (GDR). He helped establish leadership and stabilize the GDR during the wall's construction and supported the Soviet's policy.

### **Andrei Grechko**

Serving as the Marshal of the Soviet Union, he was responsible for the military in Europe during the Berlin Wall Crisis along with being a major figure for the advocacy for missile deployment and naval defense during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

### **Vasily Arkhipov**

As a Soviet Navy Officer, Arkhipov opposed the stance of using nuclear weapons since he believed they should only be used with authorization. His restraint helped prevent a nuclear war during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

### **Walter Ulbricht**

As an East German leader, Ulbricht was the driving force behind the Berlin Wall's construction. He was a pressuring figure for the Soviet to close the border, directly intensifying the Berlin Crisis, and his confrontation strategies were reflected in the Soviet during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

### **Raúl Castro**

Raúl Castro was a key figure during the Cuban Missile Crisis as Cuba's Minister of the Armed Forces, who worked on Cuba's military defense system and in negotiating the Soviet's missile deployment.

### **Fidel Castro**

During the Cuban Missile Crisis, he heavily supported the deployment of missiles from the Soviet to Cuba, serving as Cuba's leader.

### **Paul Verner**

As an East German official, he supported communism and the construction of the wall for East Germany's revolution.